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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO	
10/725,124	12/01/2003	Thomas F. Bailey	WEAT/0173.C1 2618		
75	590 04/13/2005		EXAMINER		
William B. Pa	tterson	BOMAR, THOMAS S			
MOSER, PATT	TERSON & SHERIDAN,	L.L.P.			
Suite 1500			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
3040 Post Oak Blvd.			3672		
Houston, TX	77056		DATE MAILED: 04/13/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary		Applica	ation No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/725	,124	BAILEY ET AL.			
		Examin	er	Art Unit			
		Shane I		3672			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this commun or Reply	ication appears on t	the cover sheet with the	correspondence address			
THE - Exte after - If the - If NO - Failt Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUN resions of time may be available under the provisions SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this common serior of the provision of the provision of the period for reply specified above, the maximum state to reply within the set or extended period for reply reply received by the Office later than three months are departent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ICATION. s of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no nunication. so) days, a reply within the satutory period will apply and will, by statute, cause the a	event, however, may a reply be to statutory minimum of thirty (30) da I will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from application to become ABANDON	imely filed sys will be considered timely, in the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) file	ed on 21 March 200	05.				
·	•	2b)⊠ This action is					
3) 🗌	· —						
•	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 22-30 and 46-50 is/are per 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/a Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 22-30 and 46-50 is/are rejected to. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restrict	ected.	consideration.				
Applicat	ion Papers						
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the The drawing(s) filed on 29 November Applicant may not request that any objected to the control of the	$\frac{2r}{2004}$ is/are: a) \square ection to the drawing(so the correction is req	s) be held in abeyance. So uired if the drawing(s) is o	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). bjected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d)).		
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12)□ a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority 2. Certified copies of the priority 3. Copies of the certified copies application from the Internation	documents have be documents have be of the priority document Bureau (PCT F	een received. een received in Applica ments have been receiv Rule 17.2(a)).	tion No ved in this National Stage			
Attachmer	nt(s)						
	ce of References Cited (PTO-892)		4) Interview Summar	ry (PTO-413)			
2) Notice	ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (I		Paper No(s)/Mail I				
	mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or er No(s)/Mail Date	P+O/SB/08)	6) Other:	1 Brent Application (F 10-102)			

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

- 2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
- 3. Claims 46-48, 50, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US patent 5,316,094 to Pringle.

Regarding claim 46, Pringle discloses a method for communicating with a downhole device comprising positioning a tubular string in a wellbore (see col. 3, line 65 through col. 4, line 2 and col. 7, lines 4-25). The tubular string includes a signal transducing downhole device such as a steering tool that is attached at threads 94 (see Fig. 1K, col. 5, lines 3-6, and lines 49-52) and an axially extendable signal conducting tool 108 having a flow path 110 therethrough (see col. 6, lines 9-11), wherein the signal conducting tool is located between the downhole device and an upper end of the tubular string (see Figs. 1A-1K). The method also includes sending a signal between the downhole device and a location above the tool 108, the signal traversing a path through the tool 108 wherein the signal path is physically separated from the fluid flow path (see Figs. 1A-1K where 44 is physically separate from flow path 110).

Regarding claim 47, the path includes a wall of the signal conducting tool 108 (see Figs. 1I-1K).

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Regarding claim 48, the downhole device is inherently a drill bit (see col. 2, lines 44-50 and col. 5, lines 49-52).

Regarding claims 50, 26, and 29, the downhole device is a rotatable steering apparatus, and/or a thruster, that is actuated by an electrical transmission from the surface (see col. 1, lines 19-23, col. 2, lines 3-16, col. 2, lines 44-68, and col. 3, line 65 through col. 4, line 2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. Claims 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pringle in view of US patent 4,416,494 to Watkins et al.

Pringle teaches the method of claim 46 that includes transmitting a signal. It is not taught that the signal is transmitted from a sensor, or that the sensor measures temperature, pressure, or chemical characteristics of a fluid around the bit.

Watkins et al teach a method and apparatus for controlling drilling similar to that of Pringle. It is further taught that at least one sensor is located adjacent the bit that measures temperature, pressure, and chemical characteristics of a fluid-around the bit (see Fig. 1 and col. 5, lines 36-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Pringle and Watkins et al before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the downhole device taught by Pringle to include the sensor instrument of Watkins et al, in order to obtain measurements of subsurface conditions or parameters. One would have been motivated to make such a combination since Watkins et al has shown that it was notoriously known in the drilling art to sense downhole parameters adjacent the bit and transmitting the data uphole via electrical power, and since Pringle has shown that data obtained from a downhole device can be sent uphole through the electrical transmitting tubular.

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5. Claims 27, 30, and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pringle in view of US patent 4,899,834 to Weldon.

Pringle teaches the method of claims 46 and 47 that includes a downhole device actuated by an electrical transmission from the surface. It is not taught that the device is a drilling hammer or a vibrator.

Weldon teaches a method for communicating with a downhole device similar to that of Pringle. It is further taught that the downhole device is a drilling hammer and a vibrator (see col. 3, lines 3-5 and col. 4, lines 1-7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Pringle and Weldon before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the drill bit taught by Pringle to include the drilling hammer and/or vibrator of Weldon, in order to obtain a bit that can penetrate very hard formations (see col. 1, lines 40-45 of Weldon). One would have been motivated to make such a since Weldon has shown it to be notoriously known in the art to use a drilling hammer and/or vibrator downhole to assist in drilling hard formations.

6. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pringle in view of US patent 6,296,066 to Terry et al.

Pringle teaches the method of claim 46, wherein a downhole device is included. It is not expressly taught that the device is a stabilizer.

Terry et al teach a method and apparatus for controlling drilling similar to that of Pringle. It is further taught that a downhole device for the controlled drilling can be a stabilizer (see col. 17, lines 13-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Pringle and Terry et al before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the

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method taught by Pringle to include the downhole stabilizer of Terry et al, in order to obtain a drill string that can be propelled and steered in any direction more effectively. One would have been motivated to make such a combination since Terry et al have shown that it was notoriously known in the art of drilling control to use stabilizers as downhole devices for such control.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 46 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shane Bomar whose telephone number is 703-305-4849. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday from 7:00am to 4:30pm. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Fridays. NOTE: After 03/31/2005, the examiner's telephone number will change to 571-272-7026.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Bagnell can be reached on 703-308-2151. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David J. Bagnell

Supervisory Patent Examiner

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tsb April 4, 2005